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News Section

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California Story: Some really big news reaching Washington in the past 48 hours suddenly switched Capital attention from Arkansas to California. In that politically pivotal state, a phenomenon looms which bears sharply on the question — who will lead the GOP in 1960?

The news, based on a thoroughgoing investigation concluded this week, is that Senator Knowland has struck a vein of political mother lode which — if he has the courage and foresight to work it — could purchase the Presidency for him in the next election. The "Sutter's Mill" was his meeting with GOP leaders at Sacramento, August 31, when he threw the "right-to-work" issue into the developing campaign. In subsequent speeches, he promised he would sign a "fair and equitable" "right-to-work" law if he became Governor.

This week, at Fresno, the Senator came back to the labor theme more vigorously. He strongly supported "right-to-work" legislation and in effect threw down a challenge to the labor bosses, saying that he did not intend to be "intimidated" by any labor leaders' criticism of his stand. Those who heard Knowland at Fresno characterize his performance as a "fighting speech."

● HUMAN EVENTS, two weeks ago, reported that the Senator would come out for a "right-to-work" law and suggested this would spell the doom of Governor Goodwin Knight — Knowland's opponent in the expected contest for the GOP gubernatorial nomination. Knowland performed as we predicted. Since his first announcement, a careful investigation in all parts of the state brings evidence of what reporters call a "virtual hysteria" among the labor bosses in the state, who back Knight.

A leader of a Teamsters local (membership about 500), who indicated that the Beck-Dio-Hoffa affair did not worry him, told one of our correspondents he was acutely concerned about the possibility of a "right-to-work" law. He said: "Do you know how many members I would have left after passage of a 'right-to-work' law? Not more than 50." Our correspondent puts the rhetorical question: "If not more than 50 of the 500 in his union want the union how many of his people would vote either (1) for a candidate who opposes a 'right-to-work' law, like Knight (or the Democratic candidate), or (2) against a subsequent referendum ballot which would outlaw the union shop and compulsory unionism?"

HUMAN EVENTS suggested two weeks ago that Knowland, by such a labor stand, would win back the support of many conservatives who had recently been angered by the Senator's leadership in the Eisenhower drive for a strong "civil rights" bill. A canvass — ending in the last few days — of opinion among very important GOP figures in the Sunset state shows that these leaders regard the "right-to-work" issue as overriding any objections to the Knowland role in the "civil rights" imbroglio.

For instance, in southern California, Norris McKenney, a right-wing leader whose conservative bent is indicated by his support for T. Coleman Andrews in 1956, tells HUMAN EVENTS: "If Knowland continues to support a 'right-to-work' law, I'll back him. I don't like his attitude on 'civil rights,' but I think that the labor issue is the overriding one."

This mood prevails in all parts of the state. It is reported that these leaders are rallying followers back to Knowland in a big political showdown with Knight on this labor question.

● The showdown, all observers agree, is overdue. Conservatives in California for the past three years have nursed bitter feelings against Knight as a result of his alliance with the labor bosses and his promise to veto a "right-to-work" law. Knight, as Governor, swung the GOP state committee to opposition to the law.

Now, a HUMAN EVENTS correspondent in San Francisco sends the following dispatch: "After ten years of Warren and four years of Knight, the Republicans of this state are in a mood unlike anything I have seen in my time. They are set for a crusade and it appears likely to roll over and obliterate all opposition. Influential working, contributing Republicans are lining up behind the Senator. It looks like the Senator will steamroller the Governor for the nomination."

In Northern California, friends of Republican Mayor George Christopher of San Francisco say that the Mayor is convinced that the Senator already has the nomination. The Mayor, it is reported, has just returned from a trip through the territory now traversed by Knowland and bases his judgment on what he heard from party leaders. He probably will stay neutral (as he reportedly covets the Senatorial seat).

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What's behind this surprising development of Knowland sentiment? Observers on the spot, who are trusted by Washington experts on the labor question, pin it directly to Knowland's stand on the "right to work." A grass-roots movement for this legislation has been under way in the Sunset state for some time. In the past four months, the boards of supervisors of three different California counties have passed "right-to-work" ordinances.

As described to us by reporters from California, these do not come from Chambers of Commerce or employers' associations, but from petitions from groups of citizens composed largely of ordinary middle-class people and workers. Knowland — it is noted — says he intends "to appeal to the rank and file of labor." (This Knowland attitude recalls that of Taft in his re-election campaign of 1952, when he won by an overwhelming majority of 430,000 votes.)

The Senator is on his way, with a good start, and such a bold policy could land him in the White House in 1960 — such is the opinion of many observers in Washington.

Crisis In Little Rock: "This could be the showdown — the acid test of whether the Federal Government has finally established absolute control over the states." Such is the prevailing analysis, among Capital conservatives, of Little Rock's *l'affaire* Faubus. And, as the Eisenhower-Faubus conference in Newport brings the struggle into the phase of "diplomatic negotiation," many analysts are inclined to believe that the Federal Government does not hold all the cards.

The Newport meeting, it is said, is not the kind of thing that could take place without preliminary overtures from the White House. Sherman Adams, it is pointed out (with his vast experience in bargaining with Democrats), would have been ideally suited to arrange for a wire from Faubus requesting the audience. Such a maneuver, it is believed, could well produce a compromise that will save face for the White House.

Faubus' use of the National Guard, point out political analysts, has placed the Administration squarely behind the eight ball. No one is sure how the White House can counter the Faubus action. For it is recalled that the "civil rights" bill, which Eisenhower himself signed into law barely a week ago, contained a provision repealing the "force statute" of 1866, which gave the President the power to enforce "civil rights" by the use of troops.

As for the basic issues involved in the "showdown," the realization is increasingly spreading that the point in dispute in Arkansas is not integration. It is, rather, the right and duty of state governments to preserve domestic peace. Influential and responsible Southern voices were quick to characterize the dispute as a "constitutional crisis" of the first order; but Northern commentators have also raised fundamental questions on the score of a Governor's powers under the Constitution.

Arthur Krock, columnist for the "liberal" *New York Times*, cited ample legal precedents for "police action" by state Governors — quoting the opinion of former Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed, in the Kohler labor dispute, that "the states are the natural guardians of the public against violence."

Can the Governor of a state decide that the domestic tranquillity is threatened, and act accordingly? If not, say conservatives, there is no such thing as "state sovereignty." The primary function of a government, they point out, is to protect lives and property against violence and disorder; to this end, governments are endowed with police powers. Without such powers, a government cannot "govern," cannot be "sovereign" — cannot, in fact, exist at all.

Budget Hugger Mugger: How much did Congress cut the President's Budget? Budgetary experts in the Capital, in an earnest effort to dispel confusion on the matter, believe that the answer is approximately $4.9 billion.

The confusion is understandable. The President said the Congressional cut was only between $900 million and $1 billion. The National Industrial Council claims it was $5.08 billion. The Tax Foundation has an estimate of $6.1 billion. Senator Byrd puts it at $6.5 billion. The Bureau of the Budget now says it was about $3 billion. The House Appropriations Committee insists it is $4.9 billion.

All experts dismiss the President's claim as either a "mistake" or "a political guesstimate." The other estimates — which are given serious consideration — vary because they follow differing concepts of the complicated budgetary situation. Some experts criticize the Bureau of the Budget's $3 billion figure, saying it depends on speculation as to how much may be spent during the rest of the fiscal year and the amount of Supplementary Appropriations Budget officers think may have to be requested — in short, much guesswork.

Sifting the wheat from the chaff, most experts believe the only fair estimate should be based on the appropriations actually requested from the Congress by the President. These amounted to $64.048 billion, exclusive of "permanent appropriations" (mostly interest on the national debt, totalling about $8 billion). Of this $64-plus billion figure, Congress granted the President only $59.1 billion. Thus, the final over-all reduction by Congress came to $4.9 billion. This is considered the most reliable estimate of how much Congress really cut the Budget. (For these statistics, see Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson's presentation in the *Congressional Record* for August 30, page 15116.)

New Jersey: Malcolm Forbes, GOP nominee for the Governorship of New Jersey, appears to have joined the swelling list of Republicans ducking away from the "modern" label.

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When he won the nomination last spring, Forbes was regarded as the candidate of the party's "liberal" wing, a protégé of ultra-modern Senator Clifford Case. But campaign developments have fostered the suspicion that he is also a realist, and that he recognizes the fast-spreading public distaste for the Eisenhower-Sherman Adams brand of modernism.

More and more — according to reports from the Garden State — Forbes is expounding straight-from-the-book conservatism. His major issue is an oft-repeated charge that the administration of Democratic Governor Robert B. Meyner, seeking re-election, has squandered state funds and spent recklessly. Now Forbes has told a state AFL-CIO convention that it is futile for a Republican to try to win union support, and that he will make no concessions or promises of pro-union legislation.

Foiling the Court: The compromise bill to protect FBI files, which squeaked through in the last days of the session, is viewed as "better than nothing" by Capital conservatives — but far from a definitive answer to the many problems created by recent rulings of the Supreme Court.

Many believe that a solution to the chaos created by the Court's action in the Jencks case, and in other similar decisions, can be found only in a tough and comprehensive bill such as that introduced by Representative Francis Walter (D.-Pa.). Walter's bill, H.R. 9352, is an omnibus measure running to 141 printed pages. Entitled "The National Security Act," it would (among other things):

- Provide for punishment of recalcitrant witnesses before Congressional committees;
- Restore the potency of state sedition laws overruled by the High Court in last year's *Nelson* decision;
- Preserve the integrity of FBI and other vital Government files;
- Clarify the meaning of the word "organize" as used in the Smith Act, to circumvent recent Supreme Court hairsplitting in the case of the "California 14."

Representative Walter expressed the hope that state Attorneys General, lawyers, judges and other authorities concerned with the legal issues spanned by his bill will obtain copies of it, study it, and pass along their suggestions for improving or sharpening its provisions. Copies of H.R. 9352 may be obtained from the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Red Front: The "Communist-front" label is hung anew on the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, this time by a Subversive Activities Control Board trial examiner who conducted long hearings on the ACPFB's history and activities.

A 97-page report, issued by the House Un-American Activities Committee last month, went into lengthy detail on the ACPFB's functioning as the Communist party's primary arm in its fight "to render ineffective the Immigration and Nationality Act and other legislation bearing upon the security of the United States."

Adoption of the Trial Examiner's recommendation that the ACPFB be officially designated as a Communist front by the full SACB is regarded as virtually assured. When and if the order eventually becomes effective, it will subject the organization to registration, identification and other requirements of the Subversive Activities Control law.

Party Line: To the discredit of "liberals" who claimed that last winter's convention of the Communist party signified a "real change" in the outlook of American Reds, an authoritative source testified last week that the so-called change was nonexistent.

In a letter published September 9, *Daily Worker* foreign editor Joseph Clark announced his resignation from the Communist party. His reason, he said, was that the change supposedly presaged by the much-ballyhooed convention had not materialized. Delivering a thinly veiled charge that American Reds were subservient to Moscow, Clark said he would continue his quest for a socialist Utopia outside the Communist party.

Constitution Week: September 17-23 is Constitution Week — commemorating the signing of the American Constitution, September 17, 1787. Among steps suitable for this occasion, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution suggests asking your Governor or Mayor to issue a proclamation requesting observance of Constitution week, and asking your minister to speak of it from the pulpit.

Letter from PHILIP M. McKENNA, President, Kennametal, Inc.: "I have been a subscriber to HUMAN EVENTS for eleven years and depend upon it to protect me from propaganda and distortion masquerading as news in so many newspapers. HUMAN EVENTS is invaluable to those who would protect our citizens from untruths."

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The Declaration of Independence opens: "When in the course of HUMAN EVENTS . . ."

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Book Front

The Hidden Persuaders

***Reviewed by* M. STANTON EVANS**

One by-product of the career of the late Senator Joe McCarthy was a new approach to the problem of mental illness. Since McCarthy was, by definition, a monster (his "liberal" enemies reasoned), his supporters must have been either intellectually underprivileged or else actually demented. The illness afflicting McCarthyites, the "liberals" found, was something called "the conspiracy theory of history."

Luckily for purposes of quarantine, "conspiracy" sufferers were easily identified — since they subscribed to lunatic theories suggesting that President Roosevelt, by deliberate calculation, brought on the tragedy of Pearl Harbor, or that pro-Communists in and around our State Department were implicated in the fall of China. "Not only our entry into the second World War," observes "liberal" historian Richard Hofstadter, "but the entire history of the past twenty years or so is being given the color of conspiracy by the cranks and fakirs of our own age."

The "cranks and fakirs," as well as their addled followers, have received a more "scientific" going-over from a book called *The Authoritarian Personality* — a pseudo-sociological treatise pretending to show that conservatives are little Hitlers, and from soothsayer Samuel Lubell — a data-shuffler whom left-wingers tout as the human answer to Univac.

In a book called *The Revolt of the Moderates* (Harper; $3.75), Lubell proclaimed that Wisconsinites who elected McCarthy to the Senate had not done so out of motives which most people would recognize as normal. McCarthy's backing, said Lubell, came from frustrated German-Americans who thought that our two wars to "save democracy" from the Hun had been ill-advised. So they elected McCarthy — who saw "himself locked in mortal combat with a world-choking conspiracy" — to vent the spleen of their "wrathful disillusioned past." This use of the voting franchise Lubell calls "the politics of revenge."

When you have waded through enough of this palaver, it becomes clear that, to the "liberal" way of thinking, conspiratorial activity of any sort is preposterous, and that belief in a conspiracy constitutes at least prima facie evidence of insanity. This makes very curious the reception given a new book by Vance Packard, called *The Hidden Persuaders* (David McKay; $4). Recounting the attempts of "motivation researchers" and "depth analysts" to devise super-effective advertising campaigns, Packard's book is informative and frequently amusing. Nevertheless, it involves a number of crude errors in analysis.

Packard's chief effort, for example, is to show that the "persuaders" of Madison Avenue are pounding a stupefied public, like so much dough, into acceptance of their products. Yet you don't have to like everything produced by Madison Avenue to see that the truth is the reverse of this: the advertisers, as Packard himself inadvertently makes clear, are trying to accommodate their sales pitch and their product to the whims of the public. That is what the "research" and the "analysis" are all about.

In spite of this and other confusions, "liberal" reviewers have snatched *The Hidden Persuaders* affectionately to their breasts. (For example, *The New York Times, The Atlantic,* and *The New Yorker* all had words of praise for it; left-wing columnist Max Lerner used it as a keystone for a whole series of indignant articles; *etc.*)

The book's appeal to "liberals" is not difficult to discover: it is an exposé of capitalists — capitalists, moreover, who are engaged in a "conspiracy." By clumsy innuendo — never by documentation — author Packard seeks to suggest that some kind of sinister intent guides the frantic labors of the Madison Avenue analysts. While this is of course *conceivable,* Packard's attempt to convince his reader is — intellectually speaking — completely below the belt.

Take the title: why are the "persuaders" *hidden?* Although intimating darkly that there is many another "persuader" unseen, Packard himself identifies almost all the important people involved in "motivational research" and the rest of it. The word "hidden" is clearly used to imply a great deal more than the author is prepared to prove. Packard executes other similar maneuvers: a hat company's promotion is helped along by "cooperative" media; the Davy Crockett boom a few years back — it is broadly hinted — was the result of "manipulation." Such are the "appalling revelations" that have been acclaimed by the "liberal" reviewers.

Charges of State Department subversion — confirmed by a mountain of evidence produced at the Senate hearings on the Institute of Pacific Relations — were sniffed away by "liberals" as the hallucination of crusty paranoids who refused to take up their rightful burden of keeping the Hottentots supplied with milk. Yet no "liberal" has been so audacious as to suggest that Mr. Packard is off his nut — although his feeble innuendo makes McCarthy's case against the State Department look like a brief by Clarence Darrow. An imaginary cabal of merchants and account executives, it seems, strikes our "liberal" pundits as more plausible than a documented case of conspiracy by the agents of a foreign power.

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Article Section II

The Seven Thousand Unequals

A Report on the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists

By FRANK CHODOROV

NOT ALL MEN are born equal. Neither are all sophomores. The unequals are characterized by an inner compulsion to question the pattern of conformity into which the equals fall with complacency, and by a disinclination to fall in line, even when the orders come from the faculty drill masters.

There are, by actual count, at least 7000 of these questing spirits on the campus. Probably the number is considerably more, but the figure given is the enrollment of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists (ISI) in the last college year. (Since ISI was started, about five years ago, a total of over 15,000 got themselves on the list.) Nearly 400 colleges are represented, large and small, secular and denominational, indicating that the nonconformist is not the product of an environment but is an indigenous species.

Just how these unequal sophomores differ from the general run, and from the professors, is hinted at in the letters they write ISI. Here are a few excerpts, beginning with one from Yale University:

"I have been interested in the literature you have been sending me . . . I was particularly interested in your analysis of Samuelson's *Economics;* although this textbook does not have the tone of extreme liberalism, it seemed to be far from conservative. In our instruction we were led to believe that economic forces can be and should be controlled by Government. One textbook, Adam's *Structure of American Industry,* advocated that some Federal action be taken with respect to almost every industry. One whole section of our course was devoted to socialism; we were required to read only two conservative articles during the year. We were told that the gold standard was an evil, that the income tax should be of a strongly progressive nature, and that the only reason the New Deal failed in eliminating the depression was that its policies were not carried far enough."

Apparently, the conformity to which Yale students are expected to pay homage is statism, but now there is an organized group of pin-pricking nonconformists at that ancient university.

A student at the University of Michigan writes: "The ISI was of immense value to me. Here on campus we are subjected to a barrage of liberal propaganda, from Keynesian economics to Big Government political science. Textbooks, to a greater or lesser degree, are slanted."

Writes a junior at the Colorado School of Mines: "This is a very fine program. It gave me heart just when I thought there was no hope of an individualistic opposition in this country." That's an indirect function of ISI — to inform nonconformists that they have company.

A senior at Rice Institute admits that the literature he received helped him frame questions in class that tended to elicit nonconformist answers; but he adds significantly: "This approach is not to be recommended if one does not want his grades cut." A freshman at the College of Puget Sound uses the literature to "combat the teachings of some of the professors and the thinking of some of the students." A Harvard junior reports that he has been warned by a professor to keep his conservative views to himself. "I am happy," writes a New Jersey high school teacher, "that there is some opposition to the present trend toward socialistic Government."

Writes another: "This year our debate topic concerned economic aid, and your publications certainly helped me in both debate and extemporaneous speaking. I participated in many intercollegiate debates, and in almost every one I was able to bring forth some good quote from these publications." "Next year," writes another, "I hope to utilize the material you send me as editor-in-chief of the College News and as president of the Current Events Club."

And so it goes. The consensus of these letters, hundreds of them, is that a definite conformity dominates the teaching at our universities, particularly in the social science courses, but that it is being challenged. A student at a Jesuit college insists that the challenging element is gaining ascendancy, and a candidate for the Baptist ministry is sure "we have the socialists on the run."

EARLY in this century, the body of thought that met with general favor, both on the campus and in the market place, was what some people prefer to call conservatism, some individualism — while in the economic field it is generally termed capitalism. That is, the conformity of those days held that the individual was endowed with inalienable rights, and therefore with responsibilities, that the legitimate business of Government was confined to protecting the individual in the enjoyment of these rights, even against Government itself. High in the hierarchy of inalienable rights was that of ownership. There were, of course, some who held differently. But the vast majority of students came out of college convinced that they were fated to work their way through life on their own steam, with whatever capacities God gave them, and with the obligation to let other people alone. The reward for self-reliance

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was the respect of one's fellow men, freedom of choice in the direction of one's life and the possession and enjoyment of the fruits of one's labor. There was the conviction that a society operating by these postulates would prosper—economically, morally and spiritually.

The philosophic axiom of that body of thought was the sovereignty of the individual. He was king, ruling over himself, and owing allegiance only to God. So was every other individual, and in order that each man should sit serenely on his throne, it was prescribed that his rulership be undisturbed; to make sure of that, a policeman was hired. However, the policeman could exercise the power vested in him only for the specific job assigned to him; to prevent his getting out of bounds, his tour of duty was circumscribed by strict rules. This was done not only to hold him in leash, but also because it was recognized that he had no competence for any other job. He was out of his water when he tried to do anything else.

The socialists, worshipping the state and downgrading the individual, made little headway with their ideas because the prevailing conformity was deep-rooted in the American tradition. But they were dedicated and far-sighted, and it occurred to them that they might do better with the coming generation. They sought out the intellectually curious, the idealists, on the campus. Though at first the ground here proved quite barren, because the textbooks and the professors were in opposition, several historic events helped them in their missionary work.

First, there was World War I. During war, as a matter of necessity, the state acquires power over the individual with the latter's consent; when the war is over, the state holds on to that power; the individual, concerned primarily with making a living, makes peace with the conditions imposed on him. That is, the war conditioned the American mind to the socialistic pattern.

The second circumstance that favored socialistic proselytizing was the depression. So great was the confusion and dismay occasioned by this disruption of the economy, that any program promising relief found acceptance; the socialists had a program replete with promise. Even the capitalists accepted it, though under a different name.

From 1920 to 1932, then, the sophomore had reason to flirt with the new religion. The ancient conformity had been torn from its moorings by violent winds, leaving an intellectual vacuum that needed filling.

However, not until the sophomores of the 1920's and 1930's achieved professorships did the new conformity supplant the old one. The flirtation of their youth had ripened into love, and marriage precluded any examination of the lady's true character. When socialism in operation began to reveal its inadequacies, they fell back on their cherished "academic freedom" to deny the evidence, and with pretensions to professorial "objectivity" drowned out the inquisitive voice. By virtue of the power vested in them as faculty they were in position to induce acceptance. After all, one goes to college to get a parchment and one does not quibble much with the donors. Thus came the new conformity on the campus.

EVERY PATTERN of thought that gains ascendancy originates in the questioning of young nonconformists; that has been so throughout the ages. Maturity induces rigidity. Hence, if the current conformity is to be dislodged it can be done only by those sophomores who, for some reason known only to nature, are endowed with intellectual curiosity and the spirit of adventure. It is they, and they alone, who can and will undermine the socialistic pattern that now predominates. If we look for the motive power of their dissidence, we find an ineluctable drive for freedom and a reluctance to submit to the dicta of the mob. No amount of "brainwashing," even the kind practiced in Hungary or Poland, can neutralize this power.

This brings us back to ISI. The purpose of this endeavor is not to make rebels but to find them; nature has done all the making possible. The method is to furnish this elite on the campus with the intellectual fodder which their make-up craves: pamphlets, publications pointing up the fallacies of socialism, in theory and in practice, and stressing the ideal of freedom.

At the beginning of each college year, ISI circularizes a list of those undergraduates who have requested its literature in the past, as well as new names, to ascertain whether the reading matter is wanted. If a negative reply is received, the name is immediately dropped from the list. Those who answer in the affirmative are supplied with request cards to be distributed among other students. During the year, mailings are made about every fortnight, and each mailing includes both a "drop out" card and a "request" card, so that the list is self-selective at all times.

On a number of campuses, these ISI students have organized themselves into groups, under a variety of names, for discussion, for sponsoring lectures, for agitation. Perhaps the real cohesive power is the need for mutual encouragement, for the rebel is always lonesome. Oddly enough, these groups are frequently encouraged by members of the faculty, indicating that there are nonconformists even among the professors; in fact, several hundred professors are on the list.

The literature is widely and sometimes intensely read. At the end of the college year, the list is circularized with a questionnaire, one of the queries being, "How did you use the material?" The most common answer is that after reading it the student passed it on to another. It can be safely assumed, therefore, that the readership of ISI literature is a great deal larger than its list.

What will be the effect, the net profit, of this undertaking? The answer to that question will be provided by the future. It is a certainty that right thought must precede right action. Let the future take care of itself, as it must.

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Article Section I

THE LIBRARY WISCONSIN STATE COLLEGE RIVER FALLS WISCONSIN

The New Trend on Campus: Conservatism

ISI and HUMAN EVENTS Play Important Role

"POLITICALLY, do many students have radical ideas?" This question was asked by *Cosmopolitan* magazine of Philip E. Jacobs, Professor of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, whose book *Changing Values in College* (to be published in October) analyzes 200 studies of student beliefs.

Professor Jacob replied:

"Quite the opposite. This is a conservative generation. In fact, they tend to be more conservative than the general run of the population on such questions as the relationship of business to Government.

"They believe that the Government should have a very minimal role in running the economic life of the country. Sixty per cent, in one survey, felt the welfare state tends to destroy individual initiative."

Among the factors responsible for this current trend toward conservatism are the activities of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and the fast-climbing readership, among college students, of HUMAN EVENTS.

The Intercollegiate Society of Individualists grew from a HUMAN EVENTS article, by Frank Chodorov ("For Our Children's Children"), published in September, 1950. The theme of the article was that pressure for socialistic legislation stemmed from collectivist ideas planted in the minds of bright, young college students a half-century ago; and that the trend to socialism could be reversed only by acquainting the present generation of college students with the concepts of human freedom and individual dignity. The hope of saving the American tradition, it held, lay with American youth.

The idea for an organization to spearhead this counterattack simmered until April, 1952 — when ISI was incorporated. Each year since then the society has grown. Last year 7000 students in 400 colleges enrolled. Three thousand became regular readers of HUMAN EVENTS through gift subscriptions sent to them. Their response was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.

If you wish to pay for gift subscriptions of HUMAN EVENTS to be sent to young ISI members, you can do so at a special college rate. College-year subscriptions are $7 apiece (five for $35; ten for $70; 20 for $140; 100 for $700). Checks should be made out to "Intercollegiate Society of Individualists," and addressed in care of HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

ISI Scholarships In Political Journalism

Time magazine, April 16, 1956, stated: "If the owners and publishers of U.S. newspapers constitute a force for the G.O.P. there is another, more effective, 'one-party' Democratic press: the Washington press corps. An estimated 85% of the correspondents in the Capital, conditioned in the Depression and under the New Deal, have political reflexes that respond favorably to Democrats, unfavorably to Republicans. They strengthen their reflexes daily by reading the *Washington Post,* where their reactions are shared by the *Post's* top brass."

To establish conservative press representation in the Nation's Capital, the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists has set up a system of scholarships for students aiming at a career in political journalism.

Scholarship winners may move to Washington and enter one of the universities in the metropolitan area (George Washington University; Georgetown University; The American University; Catholic University), or they may spend their summer vacations in the Capital. They are given assignments "covering the Hill" by the HUMAN EVENTS staff; they attend press conferences, interview members of Congress, and study the workings of the Government and the major political parties.

The first group of scholarship winners is named on page two.

Students planning for a career in political journalism, and wishing to obtain one of these scholarships, should write to J. L. Wick, c/o HUMAN EVENTS, 1835 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

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CADDY

FRANKE

SCHULZ

Three Students Now On ISI Scholarships

The three students on ISI scholarships this year, each (by coincidence) 19 years of age, are:

DOUGLAS CADDY. Originally from Los Angeles, California, he attended high school first in Houston, Texas, then in New Orleans, Louisiana. He has written 58 "letters to the editor" which have been published — favoring the Bricker Amendment, opposing the move to censure Senator McCarthy, supporting the Andrews-Werdel ticket, etc. Now attending the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service, he was chosen Treasurer of the freshman class, and has now been elected President of the sophomore class.

DAVID FRANKE. Graduated in June from Del Mar Junior College in Corpus Christi, Texas. He edited the college newspaper, *The Foghorn,* and wrote a number of stimulating editorials — on subjects like the Kohler strike and Federal Aid to Education. Several of them were reprinted in HUMAN EVENTS, *The Houston Chronicle, The Freeman* and other publications. Working his way through college with the aid of an ISI scholarship, he is enrolling in George Washington University.

WILLIAM SCHULZ. Attended a Bronx high school and, in its New Dealish atmosphere, joined with a dozen other students to form a militant conservative club. Two years ago, given a chance to question New Jersey's Democratic Governor Meyner on the TV network program "Youth Wants to Know," he and other conservatives on the panel prepared a series of questions to bring out the statist nature of Meyner's welfare program. As a student at Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, he attends school six months out of the year and works the remaining six.

Students Praise HUMAN EVENTS

Students receiving HUMAN EVENTS *have accorded it an overwhelmingly favorable response. Here are a few of their comments:*

HARRY H. LACEY — ***Princeton University:*** "I am a political conservative, but many of my friends who are not also read my copy of HUMAN EVENTS. They believe that your publication is very interesting as it presents many ideas to them that they have not run across before."

JOHN K. WILLIAMS — ***Wisconsin University:*** "I enjoy your newsletter very much and find it very helpful in beating down the so-called 'liberals' on the Wisconsin campus."

KARL BALBACH — ***Massachusetts Institute of Technology:*** "I find HUMAN EVENTS interesting and enlightening."

EDWARD R. MULLODY — ***Johns Hopkins University:*** "HUMAN EVENTS is of invaluable service to me as a student and a citizen. It is also of some encouragement (to one of a political minority of conservatives on campus) to read in HUMAN EVENTS about the efforts of men to uphold the principles of conservatism against growing socialism."

MATT DIANA — ***University of Cincinnati:*** "I have been receiving HUMAN EVENTS since last November and how I got along without it previously is beyond me. It is the finest, most eye-opening newsletter in existence."

ARTHUR ZIEGLER, JR. — ***University of Pittsburgh:*** "HUMAN EVENTS has been a tremendous help to me in a number of ways, the latest being the assistance provided for a thesis I just completed on the demerits of the U.S. foreign aid program."

DONALD REED — ***Los Angeles State College:*** "I definitely have enjoyed reading HUMAN EVENTS, so much so that it has become a major part of my 'required reading' for the week."

E. TIAH — ***East Nazarene College:*** "From the time I began reading HUMAN EVENTS I have found it to be a very reliable source of first hand information."

J. B. FUTCH — ***Johns Hopkins University:*** "HUMAN EVENTS seems to cover a number of stories which the press of the nation, by and large, ignore 'accidentally on purpose.' "

JOSEPH H. MINARD — ***University of Pittsburgh:*** "I find your penetrating reviews of the political, economic, labor, and international climates very illuminating."

MAYNARD F. SWANSON, JR. — ***Grinnell College:*** "Besides being a very enjoyable piece of literature, I find HUMAN EVENTS a very informative source of news of interest to conservatives."

ROBERT WOLFE — ***Taylor University:*** "I respect the way in which HUMAN EVENTS supports the conservatives of both political parties and refrains from becoming a one-party organ."

WILLIAM J. ACKERMAN — ***Iowa State College:*** "Starting with the second week, I stopped whatever I was doing when the mail arrived and immediately read all eight pages of HUMAN EVENTS."

DONALD TINDER — ***Florida College:*** "I read every word of every issue and I have found the copies most useful in my debate work and in discussion groups."

ROMAN W. LAPINSKI — ***Grand Rapids Junior College:*** "HUMAN EVENTS is a good antidote to take after reading the college textbooks on Sociology and Economics."

PAUL F. CROCKETT — ***Asbury Seminary:*** "I have appreciated reading your unbiassed reports and find them to be a very informative and interesting addition to my library."

TIM HAY — ***Harvard Business School:*** "HUMAN EVENTS is often helpful to me in countering propaganda from the local collectivists."

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